

2. (Amended) The aqueous solution according to claim 1, wherein the azo dye is Evans blue.

11. (Amended) An aqueous solution comprising Evans blue azo dye present at a concentration of about  $5 \times 10^{-4}$  mol/l, a borate buffer, aqueous ammonia present at a concentration of about  $1.5 \times 10^{-2}$  mol/l, and a sodium salt of EDTA present at a concentration of about 1 g/l, wherein the aqueous solution contains about  $5 \times 10^{-2}$  mol/l of borate and the azo dye changes its coloration or coloration intensity in the presence of chlorine dioxide.

18. (Amended) A process for determining a residual chlorine dioxide content in industrial water or drinking water after treatment or in distribution circuits, comprising the steps of:

placing the water to be analyzed in contact with the aqueous solution of claim 11, wherein a volume ratio:

the water to be analyzed / the aqueous solution is between about 10 and about 30; and

measuring an absorbance of the resultant solution using a UV-visible spectrophotometer at a specific wavelength of the azo dye chosen.

19. (Amended) The process according to claim 18, wherein about 10 ml of the aqueous solution are placed into a 250-ml graduated flask and made up to the graduation mark with the water to be analyzed; and